IJFANS INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SCIENCES

ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876

Research paper UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal Volume 11, Iss 2, Feb 2022

Study on Global Status of Solar Energy

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ABSTRACT: ***Solar energy is solar radiation that may produce heat, cause chemical processes, or generate electricity. The establishment limit of sustainable electricity on the world is steadily expanding. In recent years, inexhaustible electric energy demand has grown by an average of 30% per year, despite rapidly reducing expenditures and prices. Many public objectives are for percentages of electricity production, often 5-30%, but ranging from 2% to 90%. More than 66 percent of the 85 countries with public objectives in place by mid-2010 were concentrating on 2020 or the past in some fashion. Nonindustrial countries may achieve carbon neutrality by 2025 and reduce CO2 emissions afterwards, while concurrently increasing energy consumption due to economic expansion. This study presents an overview of current advancements in renewable energy such as photovoltaic PV, concentrated solar thermal power, and solar thermal heating and cooling, against this context. The globe is gradually evolving toward a more ecologically friendly energy source.***

KEYWORDS: ***Environment, Electric Energy, Photovoltaic, Solar Energy, Sustainable Electricity.***

1. INTRODUCTION

Solar energy is the radiant light and heat from the Sun that may be captured using a variety of methods, including solar power to create electricity, solar thermal energy, such as solar water heating, and solar architecture. The enormous amount of solar energy accessible makes it a very tempting source of power. One of the most promising energy sources is solar energy. It is due to their high production efficiency. Another important factor to consider is that it may be used to a variety of situations, depending

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on our need. It has a great deal of potential for usage in underdeveloped nations. This is due to the fact that they are mostly located around the equator, where they get a lot of sunlight. For example, India obtains 5000 trillion kWh of solar energy every year. This not only reduces greenhouse gas emissions but also protects the environment by generating electricity from renewable sources. Various technologies, such as photovoltaic (PV) panels, concentrated solar thermal power (CSP), and concentrating photovoltaic power (CPV), can convert solar energy into electrical energy (CVT). Environmentally friendly power enlisted as another effective year in 2019, offering a force limit above 200 Gigawatt (GW) in comparison to a year ago capacity limit, making it the most notable ever(Abdurakhman & Firdaus, 2019; Agrawal et al., 2019; AKBAR, 2019; Alfisya, 2019; Choudhary et al., 2019; Gola et al., 2019; Singh et al., 2018).

The power age was a time when renewable energy continued to thrive due to its popularity and ease of access to resources. Different sectors such as heating, cooling, and transportation did not have the same impact due to a lack of plans and improvements that did not meet the demands. Various countries' legislatures have devised their own climate destinations and strategies. The climate crisis will be disclosed in twenty-eight nations, with the goal of advancing the use of a sustainable power framework on a regular basis and becoming used to it. Some countries eschewed coal altogether, while others invested in coal-fired power facilities. The energy generated from these is flawless and has no impact on the climate at the time of extraction. Generating energy that produces no ozone damaging material outflows from petroleum derivatives and reduces a few types of air pollution. Sustainable electricity generation from biomass has the potential to cause a broad range of unnatural weather changes. The fact that solar energy is considered an emerging energy source is plainly stated. In general, it is recommended to use sophisticated sustainable power framework on a regular basis.

1.1. The Overall Renewal Technology Trend In Different Countries:

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In 2019, the sun-oriented PV market grew by 12% to a new high of 115 GW (direct current), for a total of 627 GW. A decade ended with strong interest in the United States, Europe, and emerging business sectors all around the world, more than making up for a significant drop in China. With China excluded, the global market grew at a rate of roughly 44%. Many countries have enacted legislation to encourage the solar sector to produce distributed solar power. Germany, being the world's largest PV manufacturer, has about a quarter of the world's total PV capacity installed. Furthermore, one of the major driving elements for the worldwide move to solar energy production is subsidies and legislation. The second technique is used by governments in terms of policies and subsidies. There are three rules that regulate it. For starters, conventional businesses are directly competing with large-scale PV companies. Second, PV owners have a designated agent who trades electricity on their behalf in a certain region. Finally, the creation of a decentralized secondary market via which secondary market and distributed PV enterprises may deal. This method may help the PV sector get a bigger market share(Agbo et al., 2021; Chiemelu et al., 2021; Erat & Telli, 2020; González-Garay et al., 2021; Huang, 2020; Sahoo, 2016).

Africa is the continent most likely to be impacted by climate change. As a consequence, they're starting to regard renewable energy more highly. By 2030, South Africa plans to generate 8.4 GW of renewable energy from solar energy. By 2027, Egypt plans to build 700 megawatts, and Nigeria has pledged to do the same. We've arrived in Colombia, a nation in South America. In this nation, photovoltaic solar energy production is still in its infancy. The lack of government initiatives, as well as photovoltaic energy investors, is largely to blame. Only approximately 3% of Colombia's total energy output, which totals 5.28 MW, is generated by photovoltaic energy. Furthermore, solar energy generation is mostly restricted to Bogota's capital region(Chiu et al., 2021; Jia et al., 2018; Liu et al., 2019; Nguyen & Wu, 2018).

BIPS (Building Integrated Solar Systems) is one of the photovoltaic industry's fastest growing categories (BIPV). These can generate both electricity and hot air for space heating. They provide a number of benefits, including protecting people from the

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elements and noise, as well as providing thermal insulation and structural support. Building Integrated Photovoltaic (BIPV) is a rapidly growing market with a 30 percent annual growth rate. Currently, the installed capacity of this kind of system is expected to be about 8000 MW.

1.2. Solar Cell Operation:

Indonesian solar energy development- Because Indonesia is a tropical country near the equator, the potential for sunlight-based energy is high, with a normal sparkle of 6–7 hours per day and an ideal term of illumination that can be used to produce electrical energy through sun-powered boards for 5–6 hours per day. It's a nation with a lot of regular assets and an important fuel supply that can be monitored and exploited to satisfy public energy demands, especially for long-distance networks. However, as reliance on fossil fuels declined, additional opportunities arose to develop environmentally acceptable fuel sources (wellsprings of energy derived from new, more environmentally friendly power sources). According to ESDM data from 2016, Indonesian geothermal storage totaled 17,546 MW, with a capacity of around 29.543 MW.

1.3. Solar Thermal Power Concentration (CSP)

Innovation in concentrated solar power (CSP) is possibly the most promising option for averting a future energy crisis. The separated force resulting from CSP innovation is exceptionally clean, solid, and environmentally friendly. This document provides an overview of CSP innovations such as the Parabolic Box, Solar Tower, Parabolic Dish, and Linear Fresnel technology. This paper has offered a comparison of these developments. Because the usual Direct Normal Irradiance (DNI) in Bangladesh is 4-6.5 KWh/m2, which is suitable for a broad range of CSP innovation, CSP innovation offers amazing opportunities for alleviating the present force emergency in Bangladesh. Appropriate locations for different CSP plants in Bangladesh are also suggested, depending on expertise, necessary land, and other factors.

1.4. Solar Thermal Heating and Cooling:

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In 2019, the sun-powered warm limit was 479 gigawatts, with China accounting for 69 percent of the total. Surprisingly, the total global limit has decreased (1 percent), compared to the previous year, since China's establishments were unable to meet the country's replacement needs. Solar heating and cooling account for a large portion of global energy consumption. Global solar heating and cooling systems supplied 388 TWh of heat in 2017, according to statistics. 35 GW-thermal were also placed into operation in the same year. The total capacity of solar-powered thermal heating is expected to reach 472 GW by the end of 2018. The utilization of thermal heating and cooling is restricted due to a lack of thermal energy storage efficiency. The use of Puretemp68, paraffin wax, and SA/PA gas has enhanced energy storage efficiency, which has lessened the relevance of this problem in recent study. As a consequence, this approach enables better energy storage efficiency.

2. DISCUSSION

Costs for most Renewal Energy Technologies remain expensive when compared to petroleum derivative alternatives. Many Renewal Energy Technologies are still in their infancy and, as a result, are in need of substantial (and perhaps essential) cost and execution enhancements. Furthermore, innovations such as stockpiling frameworks and dynamic load the board should be investigated deeper. Technology advancements should be supplemented by advancements in framework level reconciliation, geospatially and transiently high target asset information, gauging, frameworks the board, arranging, and diagnostic methods.

To integrate Renewal Energy Technologies into the energy framework, portfolio moves toward central points of interest, such as extensive and equivalent cost/benefit of all energy alternatives, arrangement of steady and predictable strategy conditions, and momentary pathways as more extensive atmosphere related enactment and arrangements are created, are critical. The need of evaluating Renewal Energy Technologies in energy frameworks is becoming more important as transportation costs rise. Models ranging from power/energy frameworks to coordinated assessment models

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are all part of this. Sun-based energy has the potential to provide all of the energy humans will need. Because of the considerable risk and speculation associated with the project, the majority of environmentally friendly electricity initiatives are less efficient in practice. However, the government continues to contribute to Renewal Energy and is increasing its share.

2.1. The Status and Prospects of Current Technology:

There is a widely held assumption that "today's research is tomorrow's invention," which is shown by RET's innovation. Venture in environmentally friendly electricity and innovation throughout the globe is almost unchanged until 2019, however the economy receives a massive boost from developing countries before the end of the decade. Solar technologies, as previously said, contribute in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, hence minimizing global warming. Installing 113,533 residential solar systems decreased CO2 emissions by 696,544 metric tons, according to a study done in California. In their investigation, scientists have come up with some astounding discoveries.

Perovskite solar cells, for example, had a 3.8 percent efficiency when they first appeared on the market in 2009. According to new study done by Hong Kong experts, utilizing MoS2 as an active buffer layer may greatly improve the efficiency of perovskite solar cells. Perovskite-silicon tandem solar cells result as a result of this process. Perovskite-silicon tandem solar cells have a current efficiency of 25.5 percent. By the way, it boasts the world's greatest power conversion efficiency.

New interest in the area of sustainable power force and powers (excluding hydro power projects larger than 50 MW) has increased its asset to USD 301.7 billion in 2019, up 5% from the previous year. Hydropower undertakings with a capacity of more than 50 MW were determined to be worth at least USD 316.7 billion throughout the world. Since 2010, the global interest in sustainable energy and innovation has surpassed USD 200 billion in annual expenditures, reaching USD 282 billion in 2019.

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Sustainable power and innovation ventures have transferred to a large degree from district to locality, with the transition commencing in America, including the United States and Brazil, but there is still damage in all other worlds surrounding Asia, including China, Europe, India, and the Middle East. In terms of all-out funding of sustainable power limits (excluding hydropower larger than 50 MW), China had by far the greatest offer (30%) in the Asian region, followed by the United States (22%), Europe (19.5%), and Asia-Oceania (19.5%). (16.2 percent; which bars China and India). More modest offers were reported in developing countries such as Africa and the Middle East (5.8%), the Americas (not including Brazil and the United States, 6%), India (4%), and Brazil (2.9%).

2.2. Renewable Technology Policy Framework In Different Countries:

A growing number of locations have collaborated to ensure a more remarkable mix of varied inexhaustible power (VRE). Targets, feed-in levies and expenses, barters, sustainable portfolio norms, administrative orders, construction laws, direct budgetary help strategies, financial help arrangements, and approaches to encourage the reconciliation of VRE age into public energy frameworks are all examples of environmentally friendly power approaches found at all jurisdictional levels. Environmentally friendly power aims vary from authorized government announcements to confidential plans with entirely constructed measurements and consistency measures, and they serve as a significant route for public and private entertainment to demonstrate a commitment to energy improvement. Targets also vary in focus, from a single invention or region to the whole economy.

The European Green Deal may be carried out efficiently by smartly pushing deep decarburization by dealing with the financial and mechanical changes that this fundamentally implies, as well as by ensuring the social comprehensiveness of the whole interaction. In any event, this is a confused mission that necessitates a shift in economic viewpoint from petroleum derivatives to zero-carbon in a socially and politically feasible way. The European Green Deal may be seen as a successful

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redistribution strategy that fosters venture movements and job replacement in vital monetary sectors while assisting society's most vulnerable segments along the process. Based on the expected consequences of environmental change, the most significant challenge that governments will face is the transition from petroleum to sustainable energy regimes.

Environmental change is to blame for the rise in extreme weather events, as well as a string of the hottest years ever recorded. In recognition of this, 179 countries and the EU met in Paris for fourteen days in December 2015 to hammer out an agreement to limit global temperature rise far below 2 degrees Celsius, and if possible, below 1.5 degrees Celsius. A significant reduction in the outflow of ozone-depleting chemicals is required to achieve the temperature reduction. The 21st Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, or COP21, was one of the most important social gatherings of global pioneers ever witnessed.

The Indian government has established a plan to promote the use of renewable energy sources in the generation of power. India plans to use solar energy to create 100 GW of power by 2022. This was mentioned in the 2015/16 budget. The government's solar energy promotion plan employs a number of strategies, including (1) feed-in tariffs (2) power purchase agreements (3) generation-based incentives (4) viability gap financing, as well as other benefits.

3. CONCLUSIONS

GHG emissions from energy extraction and consumption are an important aspect of any technique aimed at mitigating environmental change. Innovations in renewable energy ('Renewable Energy Technologies') Biofuels developments have been accelerating in recent years, both in terms of innovative execution and cost intensity and they are gradually gaining a share of the pie. These innovation options provide several benefits, but they also feature unique cost/benefit trade-offs, such as land-use competition for bio assets and inconstancy for wind and solar-powered electric age developments.

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Given the growing interest in and usage of RETs as a feasible short- and long-term option for limiting future environmental change, renewal energy Technologies is being used.

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